

THE  
INDUSTRIAL HANDBOOK:

CONTAINING  
PLAIN INSTRUCTIONS IN  
NEEDLEWORK AND KNITTING;  
TOGETHER WITH DIRECTIONS FOR THE  
CUTTING OUT OF ALL USEFUL GARMENTS.  
TO WHICH ARE ADDED,  
SOME RULES AND RECEIPTS FOR  
ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE-WORK, PATCH-WORK, AND WORSTED-WORK,  
FANCY KNITTING, AND CROCHET.  
ADAPTED TO THE USE OF MOTHERS OF FAMILIES, SCHOOLMISTRESSES,  
AND MATRONS OF EMIGRANT SHIPS.

~~~~~  
PART II.—KNITTING.

Illustrated with Woodcuts and Tables.  
~~~~~

EDITED BY THE AUTHORESS OF "THE YOUNG EMIGRANT," &c.

—————  
PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF  
THE COMMITTEE OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND EDUCATION,  
APPOINTED BY THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING  
CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.  
—————

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE  
SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE;  
SOLD AT THE DEPOSITORY,  
GREAT QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS;  
4, ROYAL EXCHANGE; 16, HANOVER STREET, HANOVER SQUARE;  
AND BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

1853.

*Price Fourpence.*



THE  
INDUSTRIAL HANDBOOK:

CONTAINING

PLAIN INSTRUCTIONS IN

NEEDLEWORK AND KNITTING;

TOGETHER WITH DIRECTIONS FOR THE

CUTTING OUT OF ALL USEFUL GARMENTS.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

SOME RULES AND RECEIPTS FOR

ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE-WORK, PATCH-WORK, AND WORSTED-WORK,  
FANCY KNITTING, AND CROCHET.

ADAPTED TO THE USE OF MOTHERS OF FAMILIES, SCHOOLMISTRESSES,  
AND MATRONS OF EMIGRANT SHIPS.

---

PART II.—KNITTING.

Illustrated with Woodcuts and Tables.

---

EDITED BY THE AUTHORESS OF "THE YOUNG EMIGRANT," &c.

---

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF  
THE COMMITTEE OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND EDUCATION,  
APPOINTED BY THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING  
CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

---

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR THE

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE;

SOLD AT THE DEPOSITORY,

GREAT QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS:

4, ROYAL EXCHANGE; 16, HANOVER STREET, HANOVER SQUARE;

AND BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

---

1856.

00376371

LONDON:  
R. CLAY, PRINTER, BREAD STREET HILL.

## CONTENTS OF PART II.

---

	PAGE
REMARKS ON KNITTING . . . . .	5
EASY METHOD OF TEACHING YOUNG CHILDREN TO KNIT . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
CASTING ON THE STITCHES . . . . .	6
TURNED STITCH; RIBBED STITCH; SEAM STITCH; PURLED STITCH . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
TO NARROW . . . . .	
TO INCREASE . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
TO SLIP A STITCH . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
TO DRAW A STITCH OVER IN NARROWING . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
TO FINISH, OR CAST OFF . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
A MAN'S STOCKING . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
SCALE OF STOCKINGS AND SOCKS . . . . .	9
GERMAN RECEIPT FOR KNITTING A WOMAN'S STOCKING . . . . .	10
BED STOCKING FOR AN INVALID . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
KNITTED NIGHT-SOCK . . . . .	11
DITTO WORSTED GLOVES . . . . .	12
DITTO KNEE-CAPS . . . . .	14
DITTO STAY-LACE . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
DITTO OVER-SHOES . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
DITTO WASHING-GLOVE . . . . .	15

### FANCY KNITTING.

REMARKS . . . . .	16
GERMAN EDGINGS, NOS. 1—5 . . . . .	17-20
EASY EDGINGS FOR CHILDREN, NOS. 1—3 . . . . .	21-22
VINE-LEAF EDGING . . . . .	23
SWISS KNITTED BABY-CAP . . . . .	24
SPOTTED PURSE . . . . .	26
KNITTED DITTO . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>

## CROCHET.

	PAGE
REMARKS . . . . .	26
CHAIN; SINGLE STITCH; DOUBLE STITCH; TREBLE STITCH.	<i>ib.</i>
CROCHET EDGING . . . . .	27
DITTO INSERTION . . . . .	28
EASY CROCHET EDGINGS, Nos. 1—3. . . . .	29, 30
A GENTLEMAN'S COMFORTER . . . . .	31
CROCHET BABY'S SOCK . . . . .	32
DITTO, DITTO SHOE . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>

## NETTING.

REMARKS . . . . .	33
PLAIN NETTING-STITCH . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
HONEYCOMB MITTENS . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
ANTIMACASSAR . . . . .	34

## WORSTED WORK.

REMARKS . . . . .	36
KETTLE-HOLDER . . . . .	37

## PATCH-WORK.

REMARKS . . . . .	34
PATTERNS . . . . .	36, 38

## LIST AND CLOTH WORK.

REMARKS . . . . .	38
EMIGRANT WAISTCOAT . . . . .	39
EMIGRANT CAPE, &c. &c. . . . .	<i>ib.</i>

THE  
INDUSTRIAL HANDBOOK.

---

KNITTING.

REMARKS ON KNITTING.

KNITTING is a most universally popular employment, and has this great advantage above others, that it affords a useful occupation for the old, when the failure of eye-sight obliges them to lay aside all other work. But to knit well in *age* we must be diligent in *youth*; and it is surprising how early children may be taught, and how much pride and pleasure they feel in knitting their first garter. I visited an interesting little school the other day in which children of three and four years of age were taught this useful work, and saw some nice little socks of their knitting. On asking the obliging and clever governess how it was *possible* to train such little creatures, even to perform the first step in the art; she most kindly sent me the following rules, at the same time allowing me to print them for the benefit of *my* scholars:—

“When teaching little children the art of knitting, I take them by my side, and cast up a garter. I then show them how I knit the simple stitch, *saying* whilst I do so, ‘put in the needle, put up the cotton, turn in the stitch, and slip it off.’ The repetition of these rules not only instructs, but at the same time amuses my little

scholars. I then put the work into their own hands, and at first guide their fingers, repeating the lesson until they have learnt it, which they do in a surprisingly short time, together with the stitch it is intended to teach. I have girls of four years of age who can knit their own socks, as well as supply their little brothers and sisters with these useful articles. At five they can knit 'antimacassars,' and other fancy stitches; and in teaching these, I follow the same plan, and make them learn the receipt by heart before putting it into practice. I also teach my little boy-scholars to knit; as, besides the advantage it may be to them in after life, it amuses and keeps them quiet in school."

We will now proceed in our directions for

#### CASTING ON THE STITCHES.

Take the worsted that is on the ball in the right hand, and twist it once round the little finger, pass it under the two next, and bring it over the forefinger, and take the needle between the finger and thumb. Then take the end of the worsted in the left hand, twist it round the little finger, bring it over the thumb and round the two forefingers, to form a loop. Next, put the needle under the lower worsted of the loop, and bring it above that which goes over the forefinger. Then carry this latter under the needle, bring the needle *down* through the loop, and draw the worsted in the left hand tight, and the stitch is completed.

#### TURNED STITCH, RIBBED STITCH, SEAM STITCH, AND PURLED STITCH,

are different terms for the same stitch, and are made by bringing the cotton before the needle, and putting the needle *under* instead of *over* the upper cotton.



## TO NARROW.

Take two stitches together. In stocking knitting this is done, leaving one stitch each side between the seam and the narrowing.

## TO INCREASE.

This may be done by bringing the thread forward and knitting the plain stitch on. Or you may increase by taking up the thread between, or at the back of the next stitch, which last manner makes a smaller hole.

## TO SLIP A STITCH.

Take off a loop, without knitting, from the left to the right hand needle.

## TO DRAW A STITCH OVER IN NARROWING.

Slip a stitch, knit the next, and draw the slipped stitch over it.

## TO FINISH OR CAST OFF.

Put the stitches on two needles, place these needles together, take a stitch from each, and knit them together. When two stitches are done in this way, cast the first over the last, and so on till they are all taken off.

## A MAN'S STOCKING, FULL SIZE.

To be knitted of coarse worsted, and with large needles.

Cast on 36 stitches on two needles, and 37 on the third, since there must always be an odd stitch on one needle for the seam. Having knitted one plain row, you must knit in the end with the 3 first stitches of the next. Knit 6 rounds ribbed, which you do by making 3 plain and 3 turned stitches. You then begin the seam by turning the middle stitch on the seam needle

every other round. You must knit 60 turn stitches before you begin to narrow. This must be done by taking two stitches together before the seam, and casting one over after the seam, leaving one stitch each side between the seam and the narrowing; then knit 8 rows, and decrease 2 stitches again; then every 6 rows, then every row, and then every 2 rows, until there are only from 85 to 87 around, when the leg will be of a sufficient length, or you may narrow every 5 rows and knit 21 turn stitches before you begin the heel. To begin this, you divide the stitches in half, leaving the seam stitch for the middle of the heel, and placing the other stitches on one needle for the instep. The heel is knitted in rows, every inside row must be turned; it must be 15 turn stitches in length. There are two ways of finishing the heel; in one you knit the 9 middle stitches in rows like the heel, taking up one of the others with the last stitch of every row, till they are all taken off, and the 9 only remain. The rounding of the heel in the other method is formed by decreasing a stitch on each side of the seam stitch; first, every third row; then every second; then every row, about four times; always decreasing on the *right* side of the stocking; when having knitted to the middle of the needle, you must close the heel by placing the needles together, and casting off the stitches. Having done this, you have your 3 needles at liberty, with 2 you must pick up the stitches on the side of the heel, and with the third commence knitting round until the foot is nearly long enough, about two-eighths of a yard. You must then divide the stitches into two equal parts, knitting two stitches together, and the beginning and end of each half; then knit round until there are only 14 stitches left, and then close.

By the following scale, stockings and socks of various sizes may be knitted:—

## SCALE OF STOCKINGS AND SOCKS.

STOCKINGS.		Stitches cast on.	Turns to narrowing.	Narrowings in leg.	Turns to heel.	Stitches for heel.	Stitches for instep.	Length of heel.	Foot between the narrowings.
Sizes.	Scale.								
1.	73.	24, 24, 25.	40	8	18	29	28	12	14
2.	85.	28, 28, 29.	42	10	20	33	32	12	18
3.	91.	30, 30, 31.	54	12	25	33	34	13	18
4.	99.	33, 33, 33.	56	13	27	37	36	14	23
5.	109.	36, 36, 37.	60	14	30	41	40	15	26
6.	133.	44, 44, 45.	74	21	45	45	46	20	34

SOCKS.		Stitches cast on.	Turns to heel.	Stitches for heel.	Stitches for instep.	Length of heel.	Foot between the narrowings.
Sizes.	Scale.						
1.	49.	16, 16, 17.	16	25	24	10	10
2.	55.	18, 18, 19.	20	29	26	12	12
3.	85.	28, 28, 28.	24	43	42	14	28

GERMAN RECEIPT FOR KNITTING A WOMAN'S STOCKING.

The German and Swiss women excel in most kinds of work, but particularly in knitting. The following receipt for knitting a woman's stocking was, with many others of various descriptions, procured in Switzerland.

A stocking must always be set up a little larger than the leg it is intended to fit.

Knit enough to form a square with half the width at top.

Then begin the narrowing.

The narrowing must be repeated 10 times, leaving 5 rows between each.

Knit 20 turn stitches to the heel.



*Bed Stocking for an Invalid  
knitted without a heel.*

Divide the stitches, giving the odd seam-stitch to the heel.

The longer you make your heel (in reason), or the more side-stitches you make, the larger will be the side-gusset, the better the stocking will fit, and the longer it will last.

The strongest and handsomest stocking is, when the stitches on each needle are divided into three. The first you take for the beginning, the second for the addition, and the third for the decreasing. Knitted after this proportion, the stocking will present such a handsome foot as that here represented.

The leg is knitted as hat already described,

and must be made of any length desired. When you come to the heel, the stitches must be evenly divided, and at the end of the two heel-needles, a stitch must be added, and another row knitted over. If you are knitting a stocking of a hundred and twenty stitches, you must, in this manner, add twenty-eight stitches. Take notice, this is not knitted like a heel, but round and round, like the rest of the foot; but you must still remember the batings at the instep as when knitting a common stocking.

#### A KNITTED NIGHT-SOCK.

*No. 4 needles, 4-thread, fleecy.*

Cast on 88 stitches, and knit a plain row.

2d row. Knit 1, pass the wool forward, slip 1, pass the wool back, and repeat; repeat this row 28 times.

31st row. Knit 62 stitches, in the same way as 2d row; then knit 2 together to the end.

32d row. Cast off 25 stitches, knit 38, same 2d row; cast off the remaining 25 stitches.

Knit 20 rows the same as 2d row.

52d row. Slip 1, knit 2 together, knit 14 stitches, the same as 2d row, knit 2 together, knit the remaining stitches the same as 2d row.

53d row. Repeat the last.

54th row. Slip 1, knit 2 together, knit the remaining stitches the same as 2d row.

Repeat the last row 7 times.

62d row. Slip 1, knit 2 together, knit 8 stitches the same as 2d row, knit 2 together, knit the remaining stitches the same as 2d row.

63d row. Repeat the last.

Knit 3 rows the same as 2d, then break off the wool, leaving sufficient to thread a coarse needle; take off the stitches, draw it up and fasten off tight; sew up the back and front.

R. P.

N.B.—In every row the first stitch should be slipped, and the last one knit plain. 6-thread fleecy, and No. 3 needles would be more advisable for a colder climate than ours.

#### KNITTED WORSTED GLOVES.

*Pins No. 17, 3-thread, fleecy.*

Cast up 28 stitches on each of 3 pins (in all 84), knit 1 plain round, then knit 24 ribbed rounds, knit 2 and purl 2, then 1 round plain.

Now commence the pattern as follows:—

(a) Purl 1, knit 3, and repeat from (a) all round; 1 round plain, next round knit 2 (b), purl 1, knit 3, and repeat as before from (b), knit the last stitch, then 1 round, plain; these 4 rounds form the pattern; knit 5 of these. Now increase on the 1st stitch of the 1st pin, for the thumb; in the next round knit these 2 stitches, formed by the increase, plain; next round increase them to 4, then a plain round, then increase them to 6, and continue to increase 2 (one on each side) every other row, till you have 36 stitches, or 19 patterns, having been careful to knit the patterns throughout the thumb, as soon after the increase as possible, which will usually be about the third time you increase the pattern, being knitted for the thumb without any regard for the rest of the glove, which must be continued as before. Take off the thumb stitches on a piece of wool or cord, and knit the rest backwards and forwards, slipping the first stitch at the commencement of each row. Knit 3 patterns in this way, join it by knitting round, casting 1 stitch; to supply the place of the one increased, knit 5 patterns. Now take off for the fingers as follows:—

For the first finger, take off 13 each side, and cast on 6 between them on the side opposite the

thumb; knit 13 patterns, decrease 1 at the commencement of each pin, knit 3 rounds without decreasing; decrease again at the commencement of each pin, then knit two rounds without decreasing; decrease again; then 1 round without; then every round at the beginning of each pin, until you have but 11 stitches left; break off the wool, thread a coarse needle, and take the 11 stitches off on it; draw them up as tight as possible, run the needle through, and fasten off very firm and neat on the wrong side.

For the second finger, take off 10 stitches, take up the 6 that were cast on for the first finger; knit them, and cast on 6 more opposite to them; knit 15 patterns, and decrease and finish off as before directed.

For the third finger, take off 8 stitches on each side; take up and cast on, as in the second finger; knit 13 patterns, and decrease as before till you have only 7 stitches, and fasten off as the former.

For the fourth finger, the remaining 22 stitches with the 6 cast on for the third finger, and which are to be taken up and must be knitted for 10 patterns, and decreased and fastened off, as directed for the third finger.

For the thumb, put the 36 stitches on 3 pins, and take up the loops on each side, caused by slipping (in that part that was knitted backwards and forwards) and knit them; next round decrease 1 at the beginning of the first and end of the last pin, then one round without decreasing; continue to decrease in this way every alternate round, till all those stitches are decreased, and you have again 36. Continue with these till you can count 19 patterns from the bottom of the thumb, or rather from the commencement of the increased stitches. Now decrease, as directed for the fingers, till you have only 12 left, then fasten off as before. R. P.

## KNEE-CAPS.

Set up 18 stitches, then do 20 rows of plain knitting, after which increase one at the tenth stitch in every row, till you have 64 stitches on the needle; then knit 4 rows all one way, which is done by knitting 1 row, and purling 1 row for the 4 rows, excepting the first 10 stitches in each row forming the border, which must be knit like the rest of the border, only not increased. When the 4 rows are knitted, decrease 1 stitch at the tenth in each row, till you have 18 stitches on the needle, when finish by 20 plain rows at the beginning: cast it off, sew the narrow ends together, and it will be a very comfortable knee-cap.

## KNITTED STAY-LACE.

Many pence may often be saved by teaching children to knit stay-laces; and we know two little girls who have found themselves in shoes this winter by knitting narrow edges for trimmings, and making crochet pin-cushions during their play hours.

To knit a stay-lace, 3 stitches must be cast on, knit them; and when knitted, pass the stitches to the contrary end of the right needle, when the thread will be at the back of the knitting; knit stitches as in the former row, and pass them to the opposite side of the needle as before; continue in this manner till the lace is of the length required; it will be a strong, round, and elastic cord.

## OVER-SHOES.

Set up 28 stitches; knit backwards and forwards, which is termed plain knitting, as many rows as will be sufficient for the length of the foot, which can be measured by a shoe. When long enough,



cast it off, sew up the ends, also two sides; the over-shoe will then look like a long bag; run a narrow ribbon at the top, about half-an-inch from the edge, to draw it round the ankle, and the over-shoe is finished; the foot shapes them. They are very warm and comfortable, and well suited for those who have to attend on the sick, as they prevent the sound of a footstep when worn over the shoe. They must be knitted with coarse pins, and 3-thread fleecy.

#### KNITTED WASHING-GLOVE.

These are made the size of the hand; in shape, like the foot of a stocking. They are very useful in many ways—wash the skin very clean—occupy small space in drying, and may be used as dry rubbers for chillblains, &c. The following directions are for a full sized glove, which must be knitted with coarse cotton, and 2 needles, No. 12.

1st row. Set on 36 stitches; knit 3, purl 3, to the end; repeat this row 17 times.

19th to 26th row. 8 rows of plain knitting.

27th row. Knit 1, make 1, knit 16, make 1, knit 2, make 1, knit 16, make 1, make 1.

28th to 33d row. 6 rows of plain knitting.

34th row. Same as 27th, only knit 18 instead of 16 stitches. Knit plain rows until you count 24 ridges on each side from 18th row. Next row, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 16, knit 2 together, knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 16, knit 2 together, knit 1. Knit 3 plain rows. Then diminish, as before, 4 times in the row, that is, on each side the 2 middle stitches, and next to each edge stitch: repeat this every alternate row, until only 4 stitches remain. Cast off. Sew the sides together, leaving the ribbed end open for the admission of the hand.

## FANCY KNITTING.

Having thoroughly learnt the several stitches, and the art of applying them to the most useful purposes, a little Fancy Knitting may now be allowed the scholar, both as a reward for industry, and with an eye to future usefulness. To the young emigrant especially, these little ingenious works are particularly adapted, since a reel of cotton and a couple of needles, which may be carried in the apron pocket, will furnish hours of agreeable occupation.

At home, too, we equally recommend an early acquaintance with these womanly recreations—to the young cottagers they fill the place of the accomplishments taught to those in a higher station; and I have known many a little comfort procured for an invalid, by the sale of those articles whose fabrication has beguiled hours of weakness, pain, and even blindness. We will begin our Receipts with those Articles which find the readiest sale.

To secure novelty, as well as consult utility, we will draw our first patterns from our store of German Receipts.

## GERMAN EDGINGS. (No. 1.)



Cast on 12 stitches and knit a plain row.

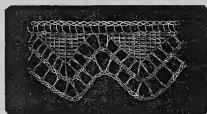
1st row. 3 plain, make 2, 1 plain, make 2, 1 plain, make 2, 1 plain.

2d row. 3 plain, purl 1, 3 plain, purl 1, 3 plain, purl 1, 3 plain.

3d row. Plain knitting.

4th row. Cast off 3, rest plain.

# GERMAN EDGINGS. No. 2.



Cast on 9 stitches and knit a plain row.

1st row. 2 plain, make 1, take 2, 1 plain, make 1, take 2, make 1, 2 plain.

2d row. Plain knitting.

3d row. 2 plain, make 1, take 2, 2 plain, make 1, take 2, make 1, 2 plain.

4th row. Plain knitting.

5th row. 2 plain, make 1, take 2, 3 plain, make 1, take 2, make 1, 2 plain.

6th row. Plain knitting.

7th row. 2 plain, make 1, take 2, 4 plain, make 1, take 2, make 1, 2 plain.

8th row. Plain knitting.

9th row. 2 plain, make 1, take 2, 5 plain, make 1, take 2, make 1, 2 plain.

10th row. Plain knitting.

11th row. 2 plain, make 1, take 2, 6 plain, make 1, take 2, make 1, 2 plain.

12th row. Plain knitting.

13th row. 2 plain, make 1, take 2, 11 plain.

14th row. Slip 1, take 2, make 1, take 2, make 1, take 2, 8 plain.

15th row. 2 plain, make 1, take 2, 10 plain.

16th row. Slip 1, take 2, make 1, take 2, make 1, take 2, 7 plain.

17th row. 2 plain, make 1, take 2, 9 plain.

18th row. Slip 1, take 2, make 1, take 2, make 1, take 2, 6 plain.

19th row. 2 plain, make 1, take 2, 8 plain.

20th row. Slip 1, take 2, make 1, take 2, make 1, take 2, 5 plain.

21st row. 2 plain, make 1, take 2, 7 plain.

22d row. Slip 1, take 2, make 1, take 2, make 1, take 2, 4 plain.

23d row. 2 plain, make 1, take 2, 6 plain.

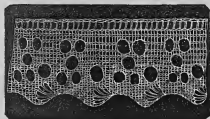
24th row. Slip 1, take 2, make 1, take 2, make 1, take 2, 3 plain.

25th row. 2 plain, make 1, take 2, 5 plain.

26th row. Plain knitting.

N.B.—I mean by "take 2," that the worker is to knit 2 stitches together; and by "making 1" you bring the cotton in the front of the pin; if you are to make 2, put the cotton round the pin.

#### GERMAN EDGINGS. (No. 3.)



Cast up 18 stitches.

1st row. 3 plain, make 1, take 2, 1 plain, make 2, take 2, 4 plain, make 2, take 2, 4 plain.

2d row. 6 plain, purl 1, 6 plain, purl 1, 6 plain.

3d row. 3 plain, make 1, take 2, 5 plain, make 2, take 2, 8 plain.

4th row. 10 plain, purl 1, 10 plain.

5th row. 3 plain, make 1, take 2, 16 plain.

6th row. Plain knitting.

7th row. 3 plain, make 1, take 2, 1 plain, make 2, take 2, 6 plain, make 2, take 2, 5 plain.

8th row. 7 plain, purl 1, 8 plain, purl 1, 6 plain.

9th row. 3 plain, make 1, take 2, 18 plain.

10th row. Plain knitting.

11th row. 3 plain, make 1, take 2, 18 plain.

12th row. Plain knitting.

13th row. 3 plain, make 1, take 3, 8 plain, make 3, take 2, cast the remaining stitches one over the other, till you have but one left, which must be knit plain.

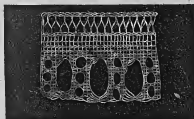
14th row. 3 plain, purl 1, 14 plain.

15th row. 3 plain, make 1, take 2, 13 plain.

16th row. Plain knitting.

Commence again as in 1st row.

#### GERMAN EDGINGS. (No. 4.)



Cast up 14 stitches.

1st row. 3 plain, make 1, take 2, 5 plain, make 1, take 2, make 1, take 2, make 1, take 2.

2d row. 2 plain, purl 1, 2 plain, purl 1, 2 plain, purl 1, knit 7, make 1, take 2, knit 1.

3d row. 3 plain, make 1, take 2 three times, knit 1.

4th row. 10 plain, make 1, take 2, knit 1.

5th row. 3 plain, make 1, take 2, 5 plain, make 6, take 4.

6th row. 2 plain, purl 1, 1 plain, purl 1, 7 plain, make 1, take 2, knit 1.

7th row. 3 plain, make 1, take 2, 12 plain.

8th row. 14 plain, make 1, take 2, 1 plain.

12th row. 2 plain, purl 1, 8 plain, make 1, take 2, knit 1.

#### GERMAN EDGINGS. (No. 5).



Cast on 12 stitches.

1st row. 3 plain, make 4, take 2, 2 plain, make 4, take 2, 3 plain.

2d row. 5 plain, purl 1, 1 plain, purl 1, 4 plain, purl 1, 3 plain.

3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th rows, plain.

7th row. 3 plain, make 2, take 2, 1 plain, make 2, take 2, 1 plain, make 2, take 2, 1 plain, make 2, take 2, 1 plain, make 2, take 2, 1 plain.

8th row. 3 plain, purl 1, 3 plain, purl 1, 3 plain, purl 1, 3 plain, purl 1, 3 plain, purl 1, 3 plain, purl 1, 3 plain.

9th row. Cast off. 21 plain.

10th row. Plain knitting.

11th row. Cast off 1. 20 plain.

12th row. Plain knitting.

13th row. Cast off 4; but, instead of knitting 1 as in other scallops, take 2 each time, so that you take off 8 in 4. This is to make the scallop round instead of pointed.

### THREE EASY AND USEFUL EDGINGS FOR CHILDREN.



No. 1. Cast up 9 stitches and knit a plain row.

1st row. Knit 3 cotton forward, knit 2 together, knit 1 cotton *twice* round the pin, knit 2 together, knit 1.

2d row. Knit 3, purl 1, knit 3 cotton forward, 2 together, knit 1.

3d row. Knit 3 cotton forward, knit 2 together, knit 5.

4th row. Slip a stitch, knit 1, and cast the slipped stitch over, knit 5 cotton forward, 2 together, knit 1.



No. 2. Cast on 11 stitches, knit a plain row.

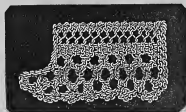
1st row. Knit 3 cotton forward, knit 2 together,

knit 1 cotton twice round the pin, knit 2 together, cotton twice round the pin, knit 2 together, knit 1.

2d row. Knit 3, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 3 cotton forward 2 together, knit 1.

3d row. Knit 3 cotton forward, 2 together, knit 8 plain.

4th row. Cast off 2, knit 7 plain cotton forward, knit 2 together, knit 1.



No. 3. Cast up 13 stitches, knit a plain row.

1st row. Knit 3 cotton forward, knit 2 together, knit 1 cotton twice round the pin, knit 2 together twice round, 2 together twice round, 2 together, knit 1.

2d row. Knit 3, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 3 cotton forward, 2 together, knit 1.

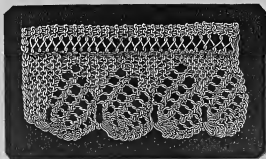
3d row. Knit 3 cotton forward, knit 2 together, knit 11 plain.

4th row. Cast off 3, knit 9 plain cotton forward, 2 together, knit 1.

Either of these patterns may be made wider by adding 3 stitches for an insertion, or 2 for another hole.



## VINE LEAF.



Cast up 14 stitches.

1st row. 3 plain, make 1, take 2, 1 plain, make 1, take 2 4 times, knit 1.

2d row. 12 plain, make 1, take 2, knit 1.

3d row. 3 plain, make 1, take 2, 2 plain, make 1, take 2 4 times, knit 1.

4th row. 13 plain, make 1, take 2, 1 plain.

5th row. 3 plain, make 1, take 2, 3 plain, make 1, take 2 4 times, 1 plain.

6th row. 14 plain, make 1, take 2, knit 1.

7th row. 3 plain, make 1, take 2, 4 plain, make 1, take 2 4 times, knit 1.

8th row. 15 plain, make 1, take 2, knit 1.

9th row. 3 plain, make 1, take 2, 5 plain, make 1, take 2 4 times, knit 1.

10th row. 16 plain, make 1, take 2, 1 plain.

11th row. 3 plain, make 1, take 2, 6 plain, make 2, cast off the remaining stitches one over the other until you have but one on the pin, which must knit plain.

## SWISS KNITTED BABY-CAP. (See Plate.)

This very pretty pattern (obtained from Lucerne, where almost every baby's head you meet is covered with one of these light fabrics) is knitted of two sorts of cotton, one considerably finer than the other, which we will specify as No. 2. The knitter must use her own judgment, and suit her convenience in the *exact* size, only taking care there should be a sufficient contrast between Nos. 1 and 2.

Cast on 8 stitches of No. 2.

1st row—plain all round.

2—1 purled, 1 plain.

3, 4, 5—plain all round.

6—1 purled, 1 plain.

7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13—plain rows.

14—make 1, take 2 together—  
all round.

15—plain row.

16—1 purled, 1 plain, all  
round.

17 to 22—plain rows.

23—1 purled, 1 plain, all  
round.

24—plain row.

25—1 purled, 1 plain.

26 to 32—plain rows.

33—take 2 together, make 1,  
knit 2 plain.

34—plain all round.

35—1 purled, 4 plain.

## 1st Stripe.

36—with cotton No. 1, all  
round.

37—2 purled, make 1, take 2  
together.

38—2 purled, 2 plain.

39, 40—the same.

41—purl 2, take 2 together,  
make 1.

42—purl 2, knit 2.

43, 44—the same.

45—purl 2, make 1, take 2  
together.

46—purl 2, knit 2.

47—purl 2, take 2, make 1.

48—plain row.

## 2d Stripe.

49—knit all round with No. 2,

50—make 1, knit 2 together,  
knit 5.

51—knit 1, knit 2 together,  
knit 4.

52—knit 2.

53—

54—

55—

56—

## 3d Stripe.

57—knit all round with No. 1.

58—knit 3, take 2, make 1,  
knit 2.

59—knit 2, take 2, make 1,  
knit 3.

60—knit 1, take 2, make 1,  
knit 4.

61—take 2, make 1, knit 5.

62—take three stitches off the  
last needle on the first, knit  
2, take 2, make 1, knit 3.

63—knit 1, take 2, make 1,  
knit 4.

64—take 2, make 1, knit 5.  
take the coarsest cotton all  
round.

65—knit 2, make 1, take 2.

66—purl 1, knit 2.

67—take off 27 stitches, run  
a thread through them to  
make the neck, purl 2,  
knit 2.

68—knit 2, take 2, make 1, till

this coarse stripe is as wide as the other. Then comes a finer, like the first fine stripe, then a coarser, and then a finer. For this you must consult your pattern.

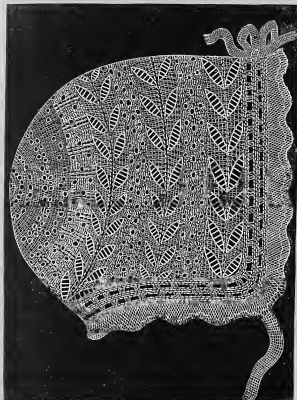
Begin at the side of the neck with the coarse cotton, No. 1, take the stitches from the thread on the needle, and knit 3 rows all round of fine

cotton, No. 2, make 1, take 2, knit 1.

1 row plain all round of coarse cotton, No. 1, 4 rows plain, of fine cotton, No. 2, make 1, take 2, knit 1.

1 row plain all round of coarse cotton, No. 1, 3 rows purled fine cotton, make 1, take 2, knit 1.

4 rows purled, cast off the stitches.



SWISS KNITTED BABY-CAP.

## SPOTTED PURSE.

Cast on 70 stitches; take off the first, bring the silk forward, slip a stitch, knit 2, pass the slipped stitch over the 2 last; repeat this to the end of the row.

2d row, to be purled.

3d row, same as the first; next purled; continue in this manner till the purse is of the size required. This pattern is very pretty done in two colours, changing them every 2 rows.

## KNITTED PURSE.

First row. Slip a stitch, knit a stitch, and pass the 1st over the 2d, the same to the end of the row.

2d row. Bring the silk forward every time. This is a very pretty stitch for Doyleys, with a plain border. Any *even* number of stitches may be set up.

## CROCHET.

## REMARKS.

This kind of work, which has lately become fashionable under its new name, was formerly called "Shepherd's Knitting." It has long been a favourite occupation of this class of persons, particularly in the south of France, where, whilst tending their sheep on the mountains, they fabricate a number of useful and ingenious articles.

It does not suit our Industrial Hand-Book to enter very deeply into the art; but we will try and explain the simple stitches, and give a few patterns.

## THE CHAIN.

The chain or foundation must be made the length of your work, and you form it by drawing a succession of loops, one through the other with your crochet needle, which has a small hook at the end. You next proceed with the

## SINGLE OPEN CROCHET STITCH,

bringing the thread round the needle, passing the hook through the next loop of the chain, and drawing the thread through.

## DOUBLE OPEN STITCH

is formed by repeating the single stitch twice, making 2 plain stitches, and missing 2 loops of the foundation chain.

## TREBLE OPEN STITCH,

the same as the last, only making 3 loops, and missing 3 of the chain stitches.

## CROCHET EDGING.

*Taylor's Crochet Thread, No. 8.—500 stitches per yard, or Cotton No. 20, and 400 stitches.*

1st row. 1 chain, miss 3, 3 treble in 1 chain stitch, repeat, end with 2 chain.

2d row. Miss 3, 3 treble in the one chain of last row, 1 chain, repeat 5 times, then miss 3, 1 treble, 3 chain; turn back so as to work the next row on 2d row.

3d row. Miss 5, \*, 3 treble in 1 chain, 1 chain, miss 3, repeat from \* 4 times, then 1 treble, 3 chain; turn back.



4th row. Miss 5, \*, 3 treble in 1 chain, 1 chain, miss 3, repeat from \* 3 times, then 1 treble, 3 chain; turn back.

5th row. Miss 5, \*, 3 treble in 1 chain, 1 chain, miss 3, repeat from \* twice, then 1 treble, 3 chain; turn back.

6th row. Miss 5, 3 treble in 1 chain, 3 chain, miss 3, 1 plain; now work 8 plain stitches down the side of the Vandyke, so as to bring the thread to 1st row; work 2 treble stitches in the same stitch as the 1 treble in the 2d row, then 1 chain, and repeat the 2d and following rows until the whole length is worked; then work a row round the Vandyke, thus: 1 plain, 5 treble, 1 plain; these 7 stitches are to be worked in every space formed by the turning of the rows. R. P.

#### INSERTION.

*Taylor's Crochet Thread, No. 10.—Chain of 500 stitches, work rather loose.*

1st row. 1 plain, 2 chain, miss 2, 5 treble in 1 stitch, 2 chain, miss 2, repeat, finish with 1 plain.

2d row. 6 chain, miss 9, 1 plain; the plain stitch to be worked in the centre of 5 treble of last row.

3d row. 1 chain, 1 plain, 6 treble, 1 plain; the plain stitches and the treble are all to be worked in the 6th chain of last row; miss 1, and repeat; now turn the work so as to work on the foundation or chain.



4th row. Same as 1st, working the plain stitch and the treble stitch in the same chain stitches as the 1st row.

5th row. Same as 2d. 6th as 3d.

#### EASY CROCHET EDGING. (No. 1.)

Make a chain of 16 stitches.

1st row. Make a long stitch into the 7th of the foundation, then make 3 more long stitches with 1 chain stitch between each; make 2 chain, miss 2, 1 long, 2 chain, miss 2, 1 long, 5 chain, and turn the work.

2d row. 1 long into first hole, 2 chain, 1 long in the next, and the same for the 2 following, then 4 chain, 1 long, 5 chain, and turn the work.

3d row. 4 long, (with 1 chain between each,) into the large hole, 2 chain, 1 long into the next, 2 chain, 1 long into the next, 5 chain, and turn the work. You have now 2 holes left, which forms the scallop. Repeat these 2 last rows till you have the length required.

N.B.—This edge when worked fine is exceedingly pretty for the trimming of children's linen, frocks, &c.

## (No. 2.)

Make a chain of 36 stitches.

1st row. 1 long into the 6th chain, stitch 1 chain, miss 1, 1 long, 3 chain, miss 3, 6 long, 3 chain, miss 3, 6 long, 1 chain, miss 1, 1 long, 1 chain, miss 1, 1 long.

2d row. 5 chain, 1 long, into the first space; 1 chain, 1 long, into the next space; 4 chain, 1 long, into the space between the 2 sixes; 3 chain, 1 long, into the same space; 5 chain, 1 long, into last small space; 1 chain, 1 long, into same space.

3d row. 5 chain, 1 long, into the first space; 1 chain, 6 long, into the large space; 3 chains, 6 long, into the next large space; 1 chain, 1 long, into the same space; 1 chain, 1 long, into the next space; 1 chain, 1 long, into the next space; 1 chain, 1 long, into the same space.

4th row. 5 chains, 1 long, with 1 chain after into each of the small spaces (four in all), 4 chains after the last; 1 long, into the space between the sixes; 3 chains, 1 long, into the same space; 5 chains, 1 long, into the last space; 1 chain, 1 long, into same space; 5th row, 5 chain, 1 long, into the first space, 3 chain, 6 long, into the large space, 3 chain, 6 long, into the next large space, 1 chain, 1 long, into small space, 1 chain, 1 long into next space. Return to the 2d row.

## (No. 3.)

Set up 18 chain.

1st row. 1 long into 4th chain, 2 chain, miss 2, 1 long, 2 chain, 1 long into the same loop, 2 chain, miss 3, 2 long, both into the same loop, 2 chain, miss 3, 2 long, both into the same loop, 2 chain, miss 2, 1 long, 4 chain, 1 double crochet into the same loop as the last long.



2d row. 3 chain, 9 long into the space made by the 4 chain, 2 chain, 1 long into the space between the 2 long stitches of the last row, 1 double long, 2 *treble* long, 1 double long, and 1 long, all into the same space; 2 chain, 1 long, 1 double long, 2 *treble* long, 1 double long, 1 long, all into the space between the next, 2 long stitches of former row, 2 chain, 1 long into the small space, 2 chain, 1 long into the same space, 2 chain, 1 long into the end space, 2 chain, 1 long into the same space.

3d row. 1 double crochet, 4 chain, 1 long in the edge space, 2 chain, 1 long into the small space, 2 chain, 1 long in the same space, 2 chain, 2 long between the 2 *treble* long, 2 chain, 2 long between the 2 *treble* long, 2 chain, 1 long into space, 4 chain, 1 double crochet into same space as the 1 long.

Repeat the 2d and 3d rows.

This border is well adapted for Antimacassars when done in coarse cotton.

#### A GENTLEMAN'S COMFORTER.

Set up a chain with double German wool, (say shaded scarlet,) about three-quarters in length, and work it backwards and forwards in single long stitch, till it is three-eighths wide, then double crochet it all round.

A less expensive one might be knit with 4-thread scarlet fleecy in double knitting, which is simply, bring the wool forward, slip 1, pass the wool back, knit 1, turning the wool *twice* round the pin instead of once, every succeeding row is the same. The stitch knitted in one row is the slip stitch in the next.

## A BABY'S SOCK.

*3-thread fleecy, No. 12 pins.* Cast up 26 stitches.

1st row. Purl 2, knit 2 alternately to the end of the row.

2d row. Knit 2, purl 2.

3d row. Purl 2, knit 2.

4th row. All purled.

Repeat the above 4 rows 12 times, making in the whole 52 rows; but in the 52d only purl 14 stitches, and cast off the remaining 12.

Then raise 14 stitches, purling them at the commenced end, and leave 12 to correspond with those cast off at the other end. Repeat the 4 rows as before, 3 times, making 12 rows. Fasten off by drawing up these stitches with a needle and wool, to form the toe, and sew up the shoe at the sole. Then raise 27 stitches at the top of the shoe, then alternately purl a row and knit 1 six times, and cast it off loose.

It might be done in two colours, if preferred; say blue and white: it may likewise be ornamented by lacing the shoe across with narrow ribbon, to match the coloured wool.

## A CROCHET BABY'S SHOE.

Cut a model shoe in paper, and work by it, increasing or decreasing on the last stitch of the row; it is worked backwards and forwards (and forms a decided rib), in double crochet; close it up at the back of the heel, and put it into a leather sole; plait a narrow ribbon round the top, and put a tuft of wool on the front. It would look well in blue, but in brown for durability.

R. P.

## NETTING.

## REMARKS.

NETTING is not so generally practised as formerly, but is still turned to account by our fishermen in making and mending their nets. Our emigrants will also find it useful, since nets are used on board ship, for separating the provisions in cooking. We will give some directions for executing the plain stitch; but it is not easily taught by printed rules.

## PLAIN STITCH.

First, tie a piece of twine, or strong thread, into a loop, and fasten it on your knee, or to some weight; then take the netting needle, which must be filled with twine, silk, or whatever materials you choose, in your right hand, holding the mesh or pin in the left, pressing it tightly with the thumb across the first two fingers. The thread on the needle must be tied on the loop, then passed under, and around the fingers, and held down beneath the thumb. Pass the needle through the loop formed under the left hand, and also through the foundation loop. You must now draw the thread closely round the mesh, letting go your fingers one by one, the little finger retaining its hold until the knot is finally closed, by drawing the thread close to the edge of the mesh.

## HONEY-COMB MITTENS.

You commence by casting on 50 stitches. Net 4 plain rows; 1 with silk twice round the pin; 2 plain rows; join and net 1 round twice round the pin.

2d. Honey-comb netting (which is formed by missing a stitch, and then going back to net it).

3d row twice round the pin.

4th, honey-comb.

5th. 11 stitches twice round; then increase by netting 2 stitches in the same loop.

5th row. Net 5 stitches; increase 2; net 7th like the 2d, and repeat this for 4 rounds.

In 12th row, net 7 stitches twice round; increase 2 in the 8th stitch.

Net 19 rows plain and pattern, then increase 2 stitches in the next round, and net 5 rounds; again increase 2, and net 5 rounds; and again on each side increase.

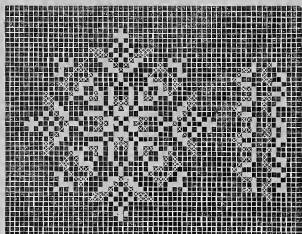
Net 3 rounds after the last increase, till you arrive at the stitch over the last stitch you increased, and net it to the one corresponding to it on the other side of the thumb. If it does not fit, decrease till it does. Finish the thumb by 1 row twice round the pin, and 2 plain. Fasten the silk to the side of the thumb, and net the pattern till deep enough; then finish the hand as the thumb.

#### ANTIMACASSAR.

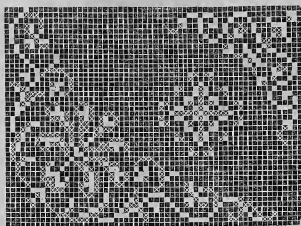
Begin with 1 stitch, increasing 1 at the end of every row, until your piece of netting is half the size you wish. Then decrease, by taking 2 stitches at the beginning of each row, until the whole is reduced to 1 stitch. Wash and stretch the net even, and darn a pattern with cotton like the annexed, which may also be copied in crochet by such as are expert in that kind of work.

---

## ANTIMACASSAR IN NETTING OR CROCHET. (No. 1.)



(No. 2.)



## WORSTED WORK. (See p. 37.)

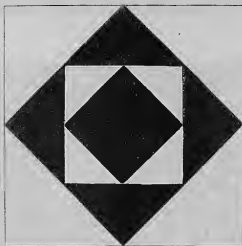
## REMARKS.

This work may be regarded in the light of amusement rather than labour, and we need not therefore bestow much of our attention on it. Perhaps the annexed pattern may afford amusement to our young emigrants, and, if neatly executed, may form a pretty ornament in their future homes. It must be worked in marking stitch, and care must be taken to make the threads lie all in the same direction.

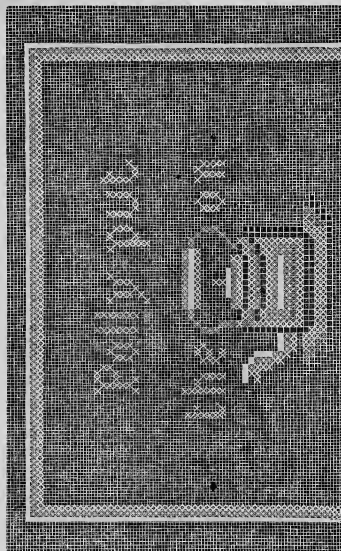
## PATCH-WORK.

There is no work of amusement I so strongly recommend as patch-work; and I would advise

Patch-work. No. 1.



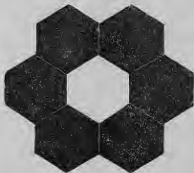
mothers to put into the hands of their very young girls little odds and ends of prints and calico, to



KETTLE-HOLDER. (For Worsted-work.)

sew together for bags or dolls' quilts, &c. People sometimes ask, "What is the use of cutting up pieces to sew together again?" I answer, "For children, and those who have nothing else to do,—*much*. It amuses as well as instructs; it teaches neatness and arrangement, and fosters habits of economy and contrivance." On board ship it is particularly desirable, where employment is so much needed, to fill the vacant hours; and therefore a large supply of pieces, with patterns and other materials, is furnished for the Government emigrants. The following patterns will be found pretty and economical: they should be relieved by a groundwork of white, or some plain light colour.

Patch-work. No. 2.



## LIST AND CLOTH WORK.

Closely allied to patch-work are articles made of the selvages of cloth and flannel, in the following manner:—



## LIST WAISTCOAT.

Cut out the fronts of the waistcoat in stout calico, and lay the list in rows, which must be neatly felled down, remembering to add a flap for the pocket. The edges must be neatly bound; and when finished and ornamented with buttons, it has a particularly nice appearance, and is warm and durable.

## LIST CAPE.

This may be made of pieces of cloth or list, sewn down on a lining. If made of cloth, it should be formed in points, and bound round with coloured calico. If of list, that of flannel will serve.

Shoes, hoods, and many other articles may be made of the same materials; and shreds and scraps, apparently valueless, may thus be transformed by the hand of industry into warm and durable garments.





THE  
INDUSTRIAL HANDBOOK :

CONTAINING  
PLAIN INSTRUCTIONS IN  
NEEDLEWORK AND KNITTING ;  
TOGETHER WITH DIRECTIONS FOR THE  
CUTTING OUT OF ALL USEFUL GARMENTS.  
TO WHICH ARE ADDED,  
SOME RULES AND RECEIPTS FOR  
ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE-WORK, PATCH-WORK, AND WORSTED-WORK,  
FANCY KNITTING, AND CROCHET.  
ADAPTED TO THE USE OF MOTHERS OF FAMILIES, SCHOOLMISTRESSES,  
AND MATRONS OF EMIGRANT SHIPS.

~~~~~  
PART II.—KNITTING.

Illustrated with Woodcuts and Tables.  
~~~~~

EDITED BY THE AUTHORESS OF "THE YOUNG EMIGRANT," &c.

—  
PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF  
THE COMMITTEE OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND EDUCATION,  
APPOINTED BY THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING  
CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.  
—

LONDON :

PRINTED FOR THE  
SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE;  
SOLD AT THE DEPOSITORY,  
GREAT QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS;  
4, ROYAL EXCHANGE; 16, HANOVER STREET, HANOVER SQUARE;  
AND BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

1853.

*Price Fourpence.*